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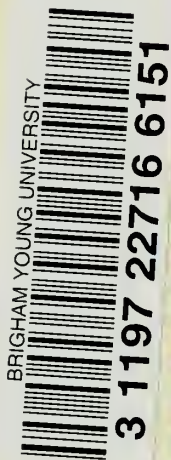
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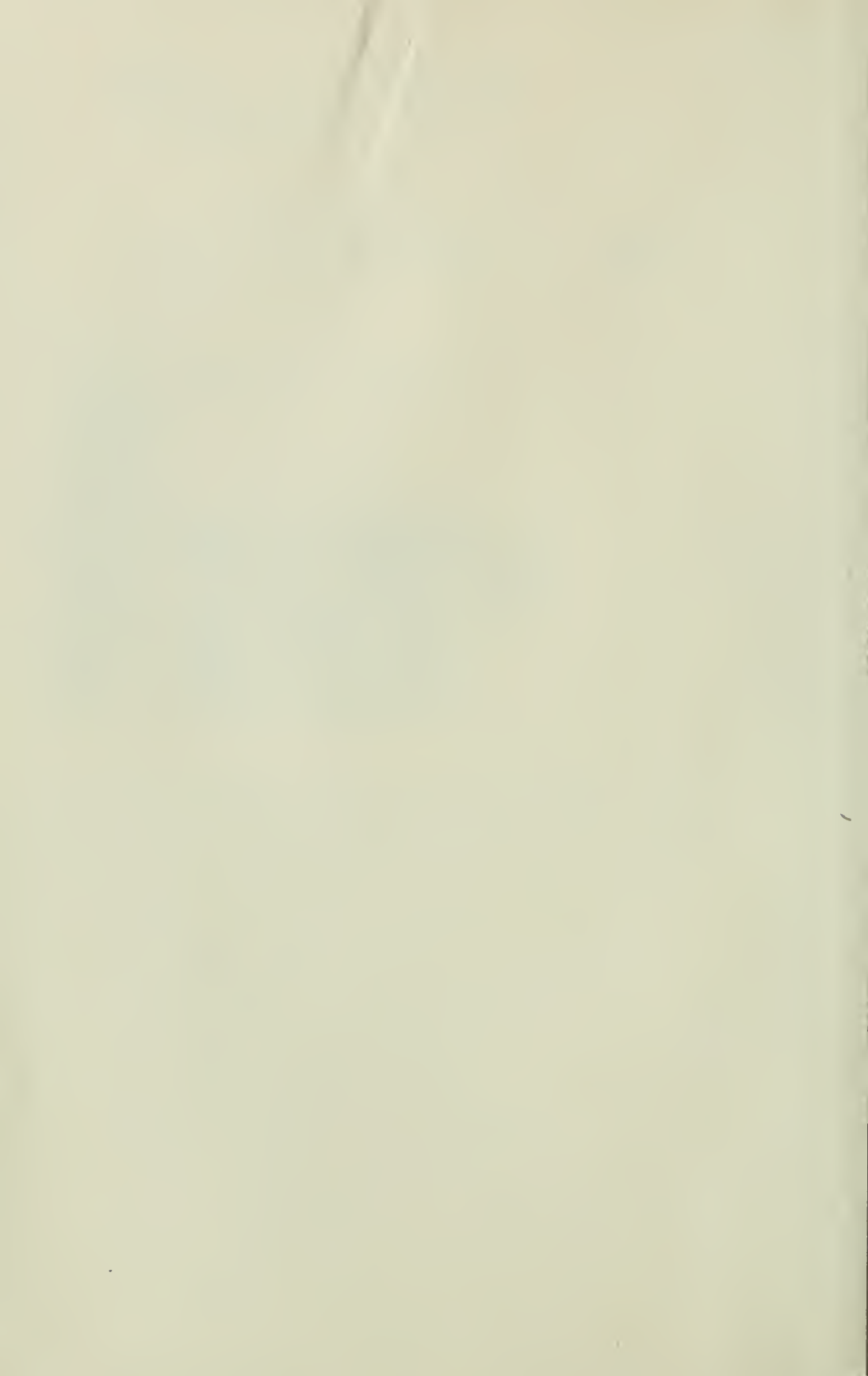


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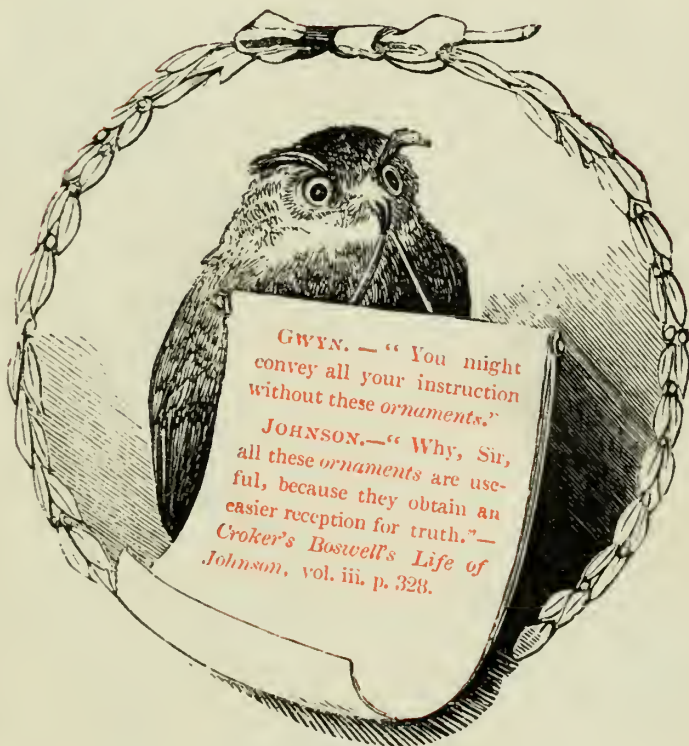
THE

Pictorial Grammar.



THE

Pictorial Grammar,
BY
ALFRED CROWQUILL.



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PICTORIAL GRAMMAR.

Article.



N Article is a word prefixed to Substantives to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends; as,



a COMBAT.



an EPICURE.



the CONJURER.

In English there are but *two* Articles, *a* and *the* ; *a* becomes *an* before a *vowel*, and before a silent *h* ; as,



an ODDITY.



an IMPERTINENT.

But if the *h* be sounded, the *a* only is to be used; as,



a HIT.

A or *an* is styled the *Indefinite Article*. It is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects indeterminate ; as,



GIVE ME *a* CAKE : BRING ME *an* APPLE.

The is called the *definite Article*, because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant ; as,



GIVE ME *the* DOLL.



BUY ME *the* BROOM.



the DOG WILL BITE ME :

meaning some doll, broom, or dog referred to.

On Substantives.



SUBSTANTIVE or *Noun* is the *name* of anything that exists, or of which we have any notion ; as,



PIPE.



HAT.

Substantives are either *proper* or *common*. *Proper* names, or Substantives, are the names appropriated to individuals ; as,



ST. DUNSTAN.



ST. SWITHIN.

Common names, or Substantives, stand for kinds containing many sorts, or for sorts containing many individuals under them ; as,



MAN.



ANIMAL.

When *proper* names have an article annexed to them, they are used as *common* names ; as,



HE IS READING THE LIVES OF *the* TWELVE *Cæsars*.



HE IS *the Cicero* OF HIS PEOPLE.

Common names may also be used to signify individuals, by the addition of articles or pronouns; as,



That girl IS DANCING.



The boy IS NAUGHTY.

To Substantives belong *gender*, *number*, and *case*; and they are all of the third person when spoken *of*, and of the second when spoken *to*; as,



SIMPLE PLEASURES OFFER THEMSELVES TO US ON
EVERY SIDE: ENJOY THEM, CHILDREN OF MEN;
—that is, *ye* children of men.

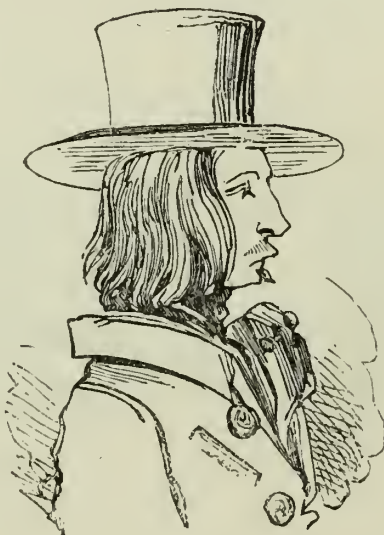


ON GENDERS.



ENDER is the distinction of Nouns, with regard to sex. There are *three genders*: the *masculine*, the *feminine*, and the *neuter*: the *masculine gender* denotes animals of the *male*

kind ; as,



A *Beau*.



A *Turk*.

The *feminine gender* signifies animals of the *female* kind ; as,

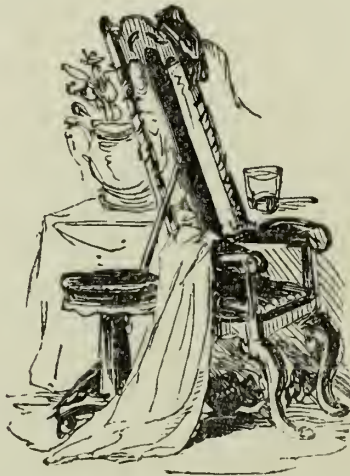


WOMAN.



A Girl.

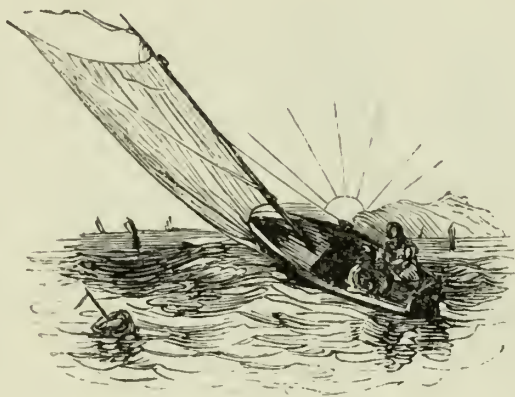
The *neuter gender* denotes objects which are neither *male* nor *female*; as,



CHAIR, STOOL, VASE, GLASS, &c. &c.

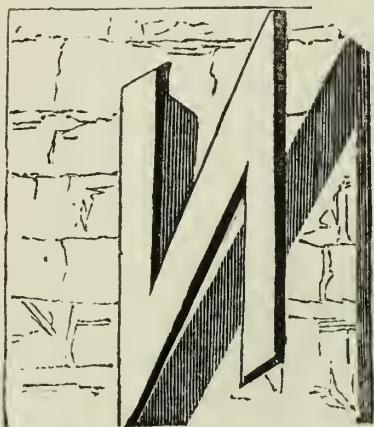
Some Substantives, naturally *neuter*, are, by a figure of speech, converted into the *masculine*

or *feminine gender* ; as when we say of the sun,
he is setting ; and of a boat,



She SAILS WELL.

OF NUMBER.



NUMBER is the consideration of an object, as *one* or *more*. Substantives are of two numbers, the *singular* and the *plural*. The *singular* expresses but *one* object, as



A Coachman—A Bouquet.

The *plural* number signifies more objects than

one ; as *coachmen, bouquets*. Some Nouns, from the nature of the things they express, are used only in the *singular* form ; as,



GOLD.



SLOTH.



PRIDE.

Others, only in the plural form ; as,



ASHES.



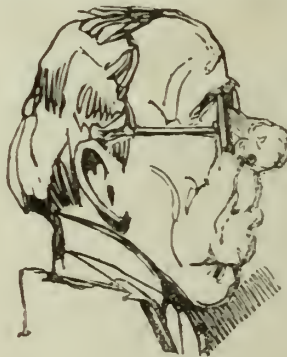
RICHES.

Scissors, bellows, &c. &c. Some words are the same in both numbers ; as,



DEER.

The *plural* number of Nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the *singular* ; as,



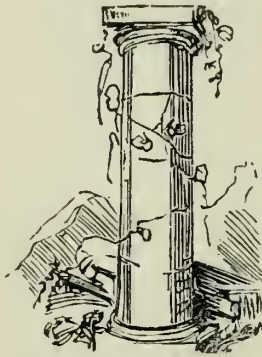
FACE,



FACES.

Turtle, turtles, &c. But when the Substantive *singular* ends in *x*, *ch* soft, *sh*, *ss*, or *s*, we add *es*, in the *plural*; as, *box, boxes*; *church, churches*; *lash, lashes*; *kiss, kisses*; *rebuss, rebusses*. If the *singular* ends in *ch* hard, the *plural* is formed by adding *s*; as, *monarch, monarchs*; *patriarch, patriarchs*.

OF CASE.

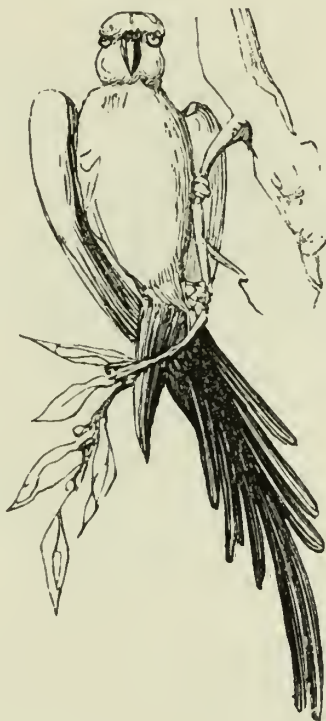


IN English, there are *three cases* : the *nominative*, the *possessive*, and the *objective*. The *nominative* case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of the verb ; as,



THE *girl* PLAYS ; THE *boy* LEARNS.

The *possessive case* expresses the relation of property or *possession*, and has an *apostrophe* with the letter *s* coming after it ; as, the *scholar's* duty ;



MY *aunt's* PARROT.

My *brother's* kite.

When the *plural* ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, but the *apostrophe* is retained ; as, the *Drapers' Company* ;



MY *daughters'* SUITORS.

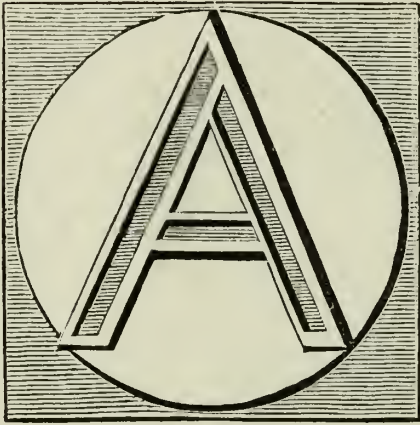
Sometimes also, when the *singular* ends in *ss*, the *apostrophic s* is not added ; as, For *goodness'* sake ; For *righteousness'* sake.

The *objective case* expresses the *object* of an action, or a relation; and generally follows a Verb active, or Preposition; as, They live in *London*.



JOHN ASSISTS *Charles*.

On Adjectives.



N Adjective is a word added to a Substantive, to express its *quality* ; as,



A *lazy* MAN.

A *virtuous* woman, &c. &c.

In English the Adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case. Thus we say,



A careless BOY.



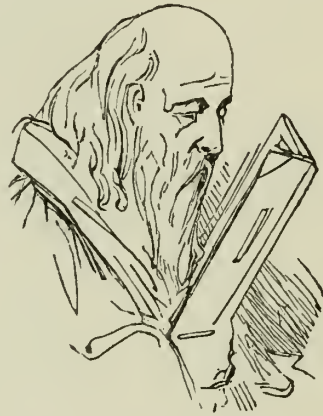
Careless GIRLS.

The only variation it admits, is that of the degrees of comparison. There are commonly

reckoned *three degrees of comparison* : the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*. The *positive* expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution ; as,



GOOD.



WISE.



SHORT. TALL.



ROUND.



THIN.



BIG.

The *comparative* degree increases or lessens the *positive* in signification ; as, *fatter, wiser, greater, thinner, shorter, less wise.*

The *superlative* degree increases or lessens the *positive* to the highest or lowest degree ; as, *wisest, greatest, least wise, shortest, tallest, thickest, fattest, leanest, &c. &c.*

The simple word, or *positive*, becomes the *comparative* by adding *r* or *er*, and the *superlative*, by adding *st* or *est* to the end of it ; as, *wise, wiser, wisest ;*



GREAT.

GREATER.

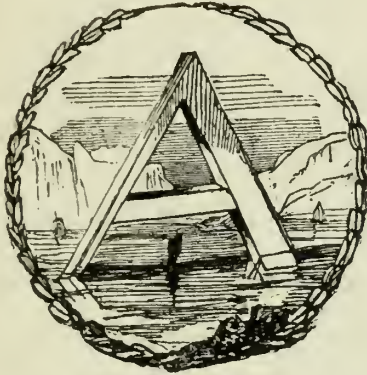
GREATEST.

And the Adverbs *more* and *most*, placed before the Adjectives, have the same effect; as, wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

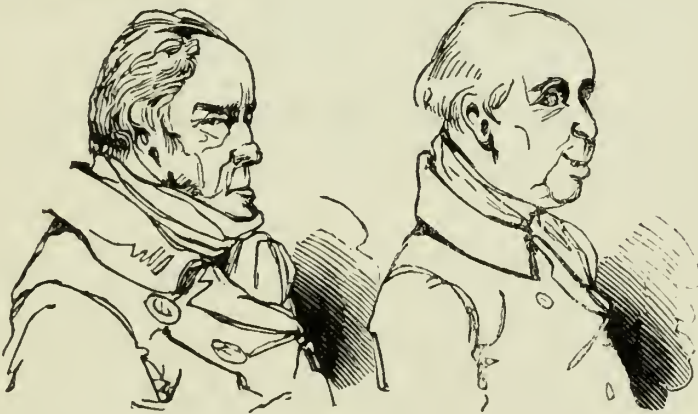
Monosyllables, for the most part, are compared by *er* or *est*, and dissyllables by *more* and *most*; as mild, milder, mildest; frugal, *more* frugal, *most* frugal.

Some words of very common use are irregularly formed; as, *good*, *better*, *best*; *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; *little*, *less*, *least*; *much*, or *many*, *more*, *most*; and a few others.

Pronouns.



PRONOUN is a word used instead of a Noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word ; as,

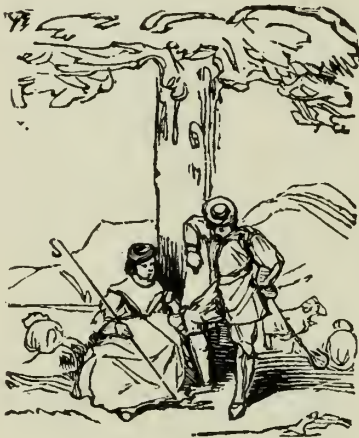


THIS MAN IS UNHAPPY
BECAUSE *he* IS GUILTY.

THIS MAN IS HAPPY
BECAUSE *he* IS INNOCENT.

There are three kinds of Pronouns: viz. the *Personal*, the *Relative*, and the *Adjective*.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.



HERE are five Personal Pronouns: viz. *I, thou, he, she, it*; with their plurals, *we, ye or you, they*. Personal Pronouns have *person, number, gender, and case*.

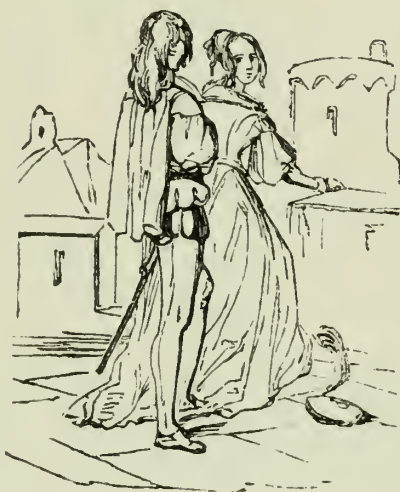
The *persons* of Pronouns are *three* in each of the numbers: viz.—

<i>I</i> , is the first person	}	Singular.
<i>Thou</i> , is the second person		
<i>He, she, or it</i> , is the third person		

<i>We</i> , is the first person	}	Plural.
<i>Ye or you</i> , is the second person		
<i>They</i> , is the third person		

The *numbers* of Pronouns, like those of Substantives, are two ; the *singular* and the *plural* ; as, *I, thou, he ; we, ye, they.*

Gender has respect only to the *third person singular* of the Pronoun ;—*he, she, it* ; as,



He IS MASCULINE, *she* IS FEMININE, *it* IS NEUTER.

Pronouns have *three cases* : the *nominative*, the *possessive*, and the *objective*.

The *objective case* of a Pronoun has in general a form different from that of the *nominative* or the *possessive case*.

The *personal* pronouns are thus declined :—

Person.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>First.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	I.	We.
	<i>Poss.</i>	Mine.	Ours.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Me.	Us.
<i>Second.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	Thou.	Ye, or you.
	<i>Poss.</i>	Thine.	Yours.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Thee.	You.
<i>Third.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	He.	They.
<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	His.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Him.	Them.
<i>Third.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	She.	They.
<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	Hers.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	Her.	Them.
<i>Third.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	It.	They.
<i>Neuter.</i>	<i>Poss.</i>	It.	Theirs.
	<i>Obj.</i>	It.	Them.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.



RELATIVE Pronouns are such as relate in general to some word or phrase going before, which is thence called the *antecedent* : they are *who, which, and that* ; as,



THE MAN IS HAPPY *who* SLEEPS WELL.

What is a kind of *compound relative*, including both the *antecedent* and the *relative*, and is mostly equivalent to *that which* ; as,



THIS IS *what* HE WANTED ; THAT IS TO SAY,
the thing which HE WANTED.

That is applied to both *persons* and *things* ; as,



HE *that* ACTS WISELY DESERVES PRAISE.



DRINKING IS A VICE *that* LOWERS A MAN.

Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined:

Singular and Plural.

<i>Nominative.</i>	Who.
<i>Possessive.</i>	Whose.
<i>Objective.</i>	Whom.

Who, *which*, and *what* are called *interrogatives* when they are used in asking questions ; as,



Who ARE YOU ?



Which IS THE MAN ?



What ARE YOU DOING ?

Who is applied to persons, *which* to animals irrational and things inanimate ; as,



UNHAPPY ARE THOSE PERSONS *who* OUTLIVE ALL
THEIR FRIENDS.



THE BIRD *which* SANG SO SWEETLY IS FLOWN.

This is the tree *which* produces no fruit, &c. &c. *That* as a *relative* is often used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.



ADJECTIVE Pronouns are of a mixed nature, participating the properties both of Pronouns and adjectives.

The Adjective Pronouns may be subdivided into four sorts; namely, the *possessive*, the *distributive*, the *demonstrative*, and the *indefinite*.

The *possessive* are those which relate to possession or property.

There are seven of them, viz.: *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*.

Mine and *thine* instead of *my* and *thy* were

formerly used before a Substantive or Adjective beginning with a *vowel*; as,



THIS IS *mine* OWN.



THIS IS *mine* AUNT'S.

The *distributive* are those which denote the

persons or things that make up a number as taken separately and singly : they are ; *each*, *every*, *either* ; as,



Each OF HIS BROTHERS IS IN A PLEASANT
SITUATION.



Every MAN MUST ACCOUNT FOR HIS CONDUCT.

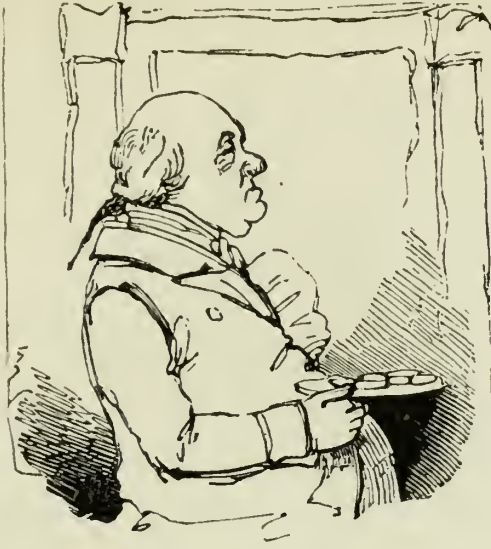


I HAVE NOT SHOT *either* OF THEM.

The *demonstrative* are those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate: *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, are of this class; as,



This IS TRUE CHARITY.



That IS ONLY ITS IMAGE.

This refers to the nearest person or thing, and *that* to the more distant ; as,



This MAN IS MORE INTELLIGENT THAN *that*.

This indicates the latter, or last mentioned ; *that* the former, or first mentioned ; as,

Poverty and wealth are both temptations :



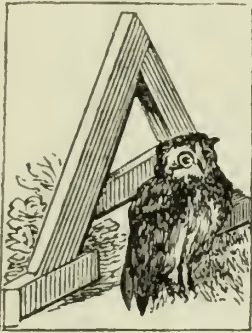
That TENDS TO EXCITE DISCONTENT, *this* PRIDE.

The *indefinite* are those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind: *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.*

Other is declined in the following manner :

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Others.</i>
Poss.	<i>Other's.</i>	<i>Others'.</i>
Obj.	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Others.</i>

Verbs.



VERB is a word which signifies
to *be*, to *do*, or to *suffer*; as, I
am, I *rule*, I *am ruled*.

Verbs are of three kinds,—

ACTIVE,



PASSIVE,

and NEUTER.

They are also divided into



REGULAR,



IRREGULAR,



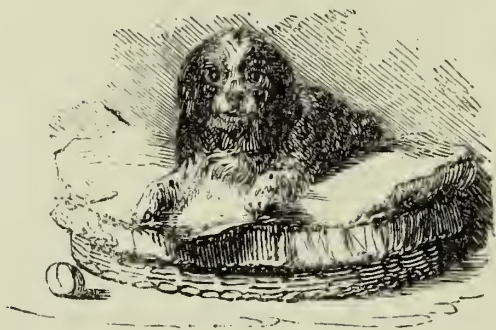
and DEFECTIVE.

A *Verb active* expresses an *action*, and necessarily implies an agent and an object acted upon ; as, *to hate* :



I *hate* MY GOVERNESS.

A *Verb passive* expresses a *passion* or *suffering*, or the receiving of an *action*, and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and agent by which it is acted upon ; as,



FLORA *is loved* BY ME.

A *Verb neuter* expresses neither action nor passion, but *being*, or a *state of being* ; as,



I *am*, I *sit*, I *sleep*.

Auxiliary, or *helping* Verbs, are those by the

help of which the English Verbs are principally conjugated : they are, *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations ; and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

To Verbs belong *number, person, mood*, and *tense*.

NUMBER and PERSON.

Verbs have *two numbers* : the *singular*, and the *plural*.

In each number there are *three persons* ; as,

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>First person.</i>	I love.	We love.
<i>Second person.</i>	Thou lovest.	Ye or you love.
<i>Third person.</i>	He loves.	They love.

MOODS.

Mood is a particular state or form of the Verb, showing the *manner* in which the *being, action*, or *passion* is represented.

There are *five moods* of Verbs; the *indicative*, the *imperative*, the *potential*, the *subjunctive*, and the *infinitive*.



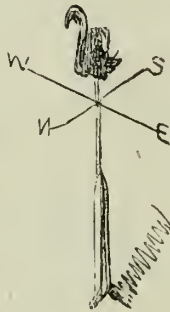
INDICATIVE.



IMPERATIVE.



POTENTIAL.



SUBJUNCTIVE.



INFINITIVE.

The *indicative mood* simply *indicates* or *declares* a thing; as he *loves*, he is *loved*: or it asks a question; as, Does he *love*? Is he *loved*?

The *imperative mood* is used for *commanding*,

exhorting, entreating, or permitting; as, Depart thou; mind ye; let us stay; go in peace.

The *potential mood* implies *possibility or liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, it may rain; he may go or stay; I can ride; he would walk; he should learn.*

The *subjunctive* represents a thing as *contingent or uncertain, as under a condition, motion, wish, supposition, &c., and is preceded by a Conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another Verb; as, I will respect him, though he chide me; were he good, he would be happy; that is, if he were good.*

The *infinitive mood* expresses a thing in a *general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person: to ask, to speak, to be feared.*

The *participle* is a certain form of the Verb, and derives its name from its *participating, not only the properties of a Verb, but also those of an Adjective; as, I am desirous of knowing him.*



Admired AND *applauded* HE BECOMES VAIN.



Having shot THE GAME, HE PRESENTED IT.

There are three *participles*; the present or *active*, the perfect or *passive*, and the *compound perfect*; as, *loving, loved, having loved*.

TENSES.

TENSE being the distinction of *time*, might seem to admit only of the *present*, *past*, and *future*; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations; viz.: the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *first* and *second future tenses*.

The *present tense* represents an action or event as passing at the time in which it is mentioned; as, I *rule*, I am *ruled*, I *think*,



I *fear*.

The *imperfect tense* represents the action or

event either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past ; as, They were travelling post when he *met* them.



I *loved* HER FOR HER MODESTY AND VIRTUE.

The *perfect tense* not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time ; as, I *have finished* my letter.



I *have seen* THE PERSON *recommended* TO ME.

The *pluperfect tense* represents a thing not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence ; as,



I had finished MY DINNER before he arrived.

The *first future tense* represents the action as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time when ; as, *The sun will rise to-morrow.*



I shall visit THEM AGAIN.

The *second future tense* indicates that the action will be fully accomplished at or before the time of another future action or event ; as, The two houses *will have finished* their business when the king comes to prorogue them.



I *shall have got* WET WHEN I ARRIVE.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

The *conjugation* of a Verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses. The conjugation of an active Verb is styled the *active voice*, and that of a passive Verb the *passive voice*.

Verbs active are called *regular* when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the Verb *ed*, or *d* only when the Verb ends in *e*; as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perfect Participle.
I love.	I loved.	Loved.

Verbs passive are called *regular* when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *e* to the Verb; as from the Verb *to love*, is formed the passive, *I am loved*, *I was loved*, *I shall be loved*.

A passive Verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary *to be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

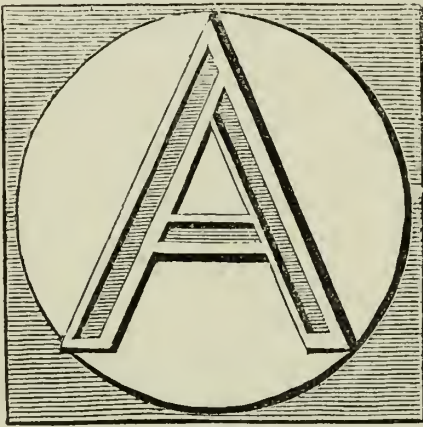
Irregular Verbs are those which do not form their imperfect tense and their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the Verb:

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. or Pass. Part.
I know.	I knew.	Known.

DEFECTIVE VERBS

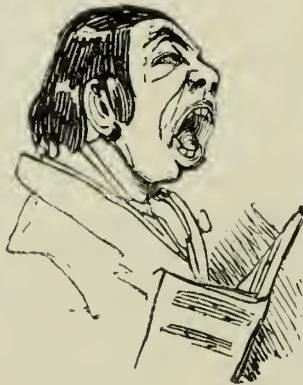
Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses ; as, *am, was, been, can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, &c.*

Adverbs.

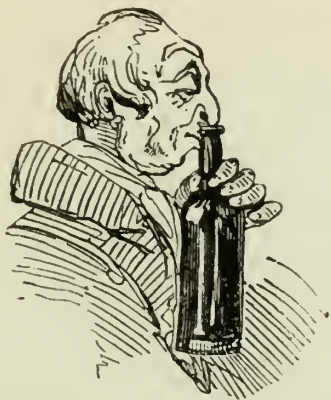


N Adverb is a part of speech joined to a Verb, an Adjective, and sometimes to another Adverb, to express some quality or circumstance re-

specting it ; as,



HE *sings well.*



“ A *truly* GOOD BOTTLE.”

He writes *very correctly*, &c. &c.

Some adverbs are compared thus: *soon, sooner, soonest*; *often, oftener, oftenest*: those ending in *ly* are compared by *more* and *most*; as, *wisely, more wisely, most wisely*.

Prepositions.



REPOSITIONS serve to connect words with one another, and to shew the relation between them.

They are for the most part set before Nouns and Pronouns ; as, He went *from* London *to* York.

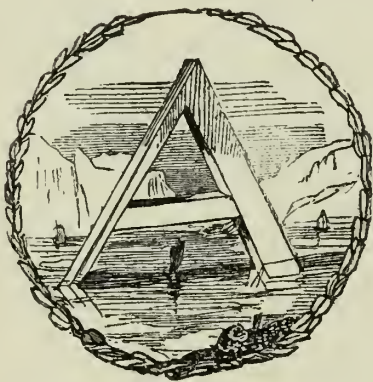


SHE IS *above* DISGUISE.



THEY ARE SUPPORTED *by* INDUSTRY.

Conjunctions.



CONJUNCTION is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences, so as out of two or more sentences to make but one: it some-

times connects only words.

Conjunctions are principally divided into two sorts, *copulative* and *disjunctive*.

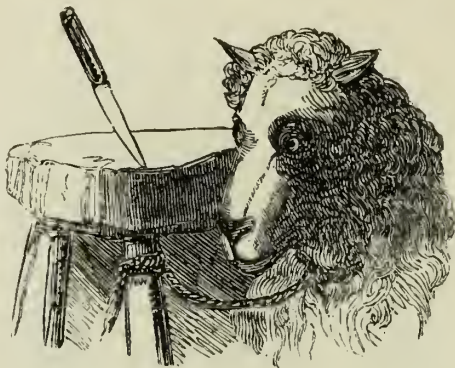
The *Conjunctive copulative* serves to connect or to continue a sentence by expressing an addition, a supposition, a cause, &c. ; as,



HE *and* HIS BROTHER BOTH RESIDE IN THE
COUNTRY.



I WILL GO *if* HE WILL ACCOMPANY ME.



YOU ARE HAPPY *because* YOU ARE INNOCENT.

The *Conjunction disjunctive* serves not only to continue the sentence, but also to express opposition of meaning in different degrees:



Though HE WAS OFTEN REPROVED *yet* HE DID
NOT REFORM.



HE CAME WITH HIM *but* WENT AWAY WITHOUT HIM.

The following is the list of the principal Conjunctions :

The *copulative*—*and, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because, wherefore.*

The *disjunctive*—*but, than, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, least, yet, notwithstanding.*

Interjections.



N Interjection is a word used to express some passion, or emotion of the mind; as, *Oh!* I have alienated my friend; *Alas!* I fear for life.

The following are some of the Interjections :—



OH !



PISH !



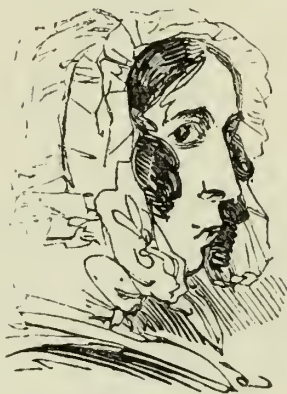
HEIGH !



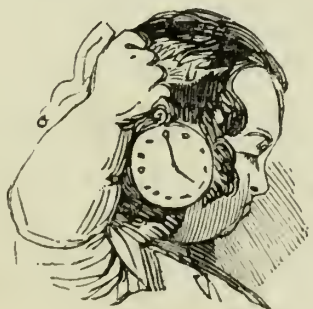
LO ! BEHOLD !



TUSH !



FIE !



HUSH !



LA !

Of Derivation.



WORDS are derived from one another in various ways, viz. : Substantives are derived from Verbs ; as, from *to love*, comes *lover*.

Verbs are derived from Substantives, Adjectives, and sometimes from Adverbs ; as, from *salt*, comes *to salt*, from *warm*, comes *to warm*, &c. &c.

Adjectives are derived from Substantives ; as, from *health*, comes *healthy*.

Substantives are derived from Adjectives ; as,



FROM *black* COMETH *blackness*.

Adverbs are derived from Adjectives; as, from *base*, comes *basely*.





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